IN SENATE.

The following memorials and petitions were presented and referred to appropriate committees: By Mr. FISH, from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, asking the immediate removal of the United States Mint from Philadelphia to the city of New York, setting forth its reasons for the same: 1st. Because, whenever there is a large import of foreign coin into the United States, the city of New York receives at least three-fourths States, the city of New York receives at least three-fourths of the whole amount. That of the twenty-four millions imported in the year 1847, twenty-one millions came into New York and Boston, in neither of which was there a mint; while in Philadelphia, the seat of the principal mint, only \$250,000 were imported. 2d. Because two-thirds of all the gold sent from California to the Atlantic States, comes first to New York. 3d. Because one-third of the gold furnished by immigrants for recoinage is transmitted to the mint from the same city; and 4th. Because the merchants of New York pay in two-thirds of that part of the revenue of the United States arising from duties. arising from duties.

asking an extension of Woodworth's patent for a planing-

against the extension of the patent granted to Zebulon Parker for improvements upon water-wheels.

Also, from citizens of Montgomery county, in the same State, asking a modification of the bounty land laws.

Also, from citizens of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, asking a modification of the tariff of 1846, and an increase

of the duty on iron.

The bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary A. McNeil, widow of General John McNeil, was read a third time and passed.
On motion, the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, February 24, 1852.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Kelations, to which had been referred numerous memorials in relation to the claims of American citizens against Mexico, asked to be discharged from their further consideration. In asking to be discharged from these several memorials, Mr. M. took occasion to observe that the memorialists asked to be allowed the power to send for persons and papers in order to a full investigation of the matter. The committee was so pressed with business that it would be impossible to devote that exclusive attention which was requisite. He was of opinion that it was due to these claimints that their documents should go to a select committee, as had before been suggested by the Senator from Lousiana, (Mr. Downs,) to whom the most of them had been sent. He would, however, make no motion on the subject, but leave it to the Senator from Louisiana, not then in his seat. He would simply ask to be discharged from their further consideration, and that they lie on the APPORTIONMENT UNDER THE CENSUS.

Mr. BORLAND asked and obtained the unanimous consent of the Senate to introduce a joint resolution in relation to the number of electoral votes each State will be entitled to in the Presidential election of 1852. He asked that it might be read, and it was read as follows:

Be it resolved, &c. That the number of electoral votes to Be it resolved, &c. That the number of electoral votes to which each State shall be entitled in the election of President and Vice President of the United States in 1852 shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which each of said States will be found entitled by the apportionment under the enumeration of 1850, as provided by the act for "taking the seventh and subsequent censuses," approved May 23, 1850.

Mr. B. said, before he would ask for its second reading, with a view to reference, he would remark that there was before them the report of the Secretary of the Interior, showing why he could not make the apportionment as re-

showing why he could not make the apportionment as required by the law of May, 1850, on the basis of the new enumeration, owing to defective returns from the State of California. He thought some declaratory resolution like the one he had submitted imperiously called for, so as to enable the several States to obtain their proper apportionment in the approaching Presidential election. He would not have intruded it on the Senate were it not for the magnitude of its interest to all the States, and particu-larly to that he had the honor to be sent here to represent ; larly to that he had the honor to be sent here to represent; and, further, from the fact that conflicting opinions were entertained throughout the country, as well by the newspaper press as among members of this body. As for his own part, he had from the first held but one opinion, but gentlemen of more enlarged experience and capacity had differed with him, whose opinions were entitled to the highest respect, and hence he desired some declaratory action of Congress upon the subject. He held, though with some diffidence, that the act of 1792 and the census act of 1850, taken together, clearly established the position assumed in his resolution, that the number of electoral votes to which each State would be entitled in the approaching election would be that under the recent enumeration, and not that of 1840. In support of his opinion he referred to the constitution, and the legislation under it, up to the present time.
Until the year 1850 one law was passed for taking the

census, and then a subsequent act fixing the apportion-ment under the enumeration, while under the law of 1850 the enumeration and apportionment were made under one act, which provides that the Secretary of the Interior should simply make the arithmetical calculation, and fix the apportionment under it. He contended that it was a matter of great importance to all the States that Congress should settle the question authoritatively, but particularly to those that would be gainers by the new enumeration. He would ask that the resolution have its second reading, and that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary which was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF THE BRAZIL COMMISSION. Mr. MASON moved to take up for consideration the joint resolution extending the time of the commission under the convention with Brazil. The time to which it was limited was the 1st of March ensuing; so that it was important that it should be acted on without delay. The motion having been agreed to, the resolution was ordered

to be engrossed, and was subsequently read a third time and passed, as follows: *Resolved, dv. That the act entitled "An act to carry into Resolved, &c. That the act entitled "An act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and the Emperor of Brazil of the 27th day of January, in the year 1849," approved March 20, 1850, shall be and the same is hereby continued in force for the period of four months from and after the Istday of March, in the year 1852.

LAND TO IOWA. Mr. JONES, of Iowa, moved to proceed to the consid eration of the bill granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the State of Iowa in aid of the con-

struction of certain railroads in said State.

Mr. GEYER rose and addressed the Senate at great length in favor of the bill, and, without concluding, gave

way for a motion to adjourn.

And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER announced, as the first business in or-der, the consideration of the bill granting to the State of Missouri the right of way and a portion of the public do-main to aid in the construction of certain railroads therein, upon which the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr ORE) was entitled to the floor.

Mr. ORR remarked that, after a careful examination of

the bill under consideration, he had come to the conclusion to vote for it, and he proceeded to state the reasons which had influenced him in coming to this conclusion. He argued the constitutional power of Congress to make donations such as those contemplated in the bill; contend-ing that Congress derived this power from the article in the Constitution which prescribes that Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regu-lations respecting the territory and other property belong-ing to the United States; and cited numerous authorities to sustain this opinion. He replied to the objection urged by the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Jones,) that this bill was anti-Democratic, stating that almost every leader of the Democratic party had supported bills of this de-scription, and said that this bill could not be objected to on the ground of its being unconstitutional or anti-Democratic. He directed the attention of the House to the advantages which would result to the Government from the vantages which would result to the Government from the passage of this measure, and asserted that it would bring lands into the market which had been exposed to sale and not found purchasers for thirty years. The Government, by making these donations, not only benefited the States and railroad companies, but benefited itself, and brought thousands of dollars into the treasury which would not otherwise be obtained. He contended that the settlers in the West, who had left the homes of their childhood and plunged into Western forests, merited and should receive plunged into Western forests, merited and should receive liberal treatment from the Government, especially when, by extending it to them, the Government would not injure the other States of this confederacy. He then discussed

the features of the bill, advocating them as just and proper Mr. WELCH gave notice that at the proper time he would offer the following amendment, namely, add to the bill the following:

bill the following:

Be it further exacted, That for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from the said city of St. Louis, by way of the city of Cincinnati and through the county of Washington, in the State of Ohio, to Three Forks, or some other point in the State of Virginia, or on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, there he and is hereby granted to each of the States through which the same shall be located, to wit, the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Virginia, the right of way for the same; and also, six sections of the public lands belonging to the United States and not otherwise appropriated or pledged. same; and also, six sections of the public lands belonging to the United States, and not otherwise appropriated or pledged, for each and every mile in length of such railroad, which shall be located in each of said States, respectively, to be selected

by the Governor of each State, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and to be disposed of by the Legislatures respectively of said States, as provided in the fifth and seventh sections of this act, and the proceeds to be applied to aid in the construction of said railroad from St. Louis, in this section mentioned; which road, as well as the dividends accruing to said States on stock therein, shall be subject to all the provisions aforesaid respecting said roads through the State of Mrs. MANGUM hoped the Chair would be empowered to appoint the committee, as he was convinced that a more Missouri.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the will it, who might be more appropriately selected. He expressed the hope that he would be exused from serving for the reasons given. At the suggestion of some Senators, he would move that the subject be postponed until to-morrow at one o'clock.

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Mr. WELCH then proceeded to explain his amendment when he yielded to—
Mr. FOWLER, who gave notice that at the proper tim he would move to amend the bill, by adding thereto the following sections, the justice and equity of which, he

said, he would then show:

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That there shall be there is a large import of foreign coin into the United States, the city of New York receives at least three-fourths of the whole amount. That of the twenty-four millions imported in the year 1847, twenty-one millions came into New York and Boston, in neither of which was there a mint; while in Philadelphia, the seat of the principal mint, only \$250,000 were imported. 2d. Because two-thirds of all the gold sent from California to the Atlantic States, comes first to New York. 3d. Because two-thirds of all the gold furnished by immigrants for recoinage is transmitted to the mint from the same city; and 4th, Because the merchants of New York pay in two-thirds of that part of the revenue of the United States arising from duties.

By Mr. BRODHEAD: From citizens of Pennsylvania, asking an extension of Woodworth's patent for a planing-machine.

Also, from citizens of the same State, remonstrating against the extension of the patent granted to Zebulon Parker for improvements upon water-wheels.

Also, from citizens of Montgomery county, in the same State, asking a modification of the bounty land laws.

Also, from citizens of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, asking a modification of the tariff of 1846, and an increase of the duty on iron.

The bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary A. McNeil, widow of General John McNeil, was read a third time and draw of the same of the public domain as it specified for each: that is, to the State of Manica five hundred and veven hundred and forty acres; to the State of Rhodel Island, one hundred and forty serven thousand five hundred and eighty acres; to the State of Pennsylvania, who hundred and eighty acres; to the State of North Carolina, seven hundred and eighty acres; to the State of North Carolina, seven hundred and fifty-three thousand five hundred and eighty acres; to the State of South Carolina, five hundred and eighty acres; to the State of Georgia, seven hundred and fifty-three thousand two hundred and eighty acres; to the State of South Carolina, five hundred and eighty acres; to of Georgia, seven hundred and fifty-three thousand two hundred and eighty acres; to the State of Tennessee, nine hundred and six thousand five hundred and sixty acres; and to the State of Kentucky, eight hundred and ninety-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty acres; which lands so granted shall be located in parcels conformably to sectional divisions and subdivisions of not less than three hundred and twenty acres in any one location, if so much can be had, on any public land, except such to which a right of pre-emption may have attached, or such as is or may be reserved from sale by any law of Congress, or proclamation of the President of the United States, which said locations may be made at any time after the lands shall have been surveyed according to existing laws; and it shall be lawful for the Governors of said States respectively to appoint one or more agents to locate the lands

respectively to appoint one or more agents to locate the lands granted as aforesaid, for the State of which he is the Gover-nor. Such agents, in making their locations, shall be governed by such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time prescribe; and when the lands for each State have been located and selected, patents therefor shall be state have been located and selected, patents therefor shall be issued to the State entitled to the same.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the lands granted to the States according to the preceding section shall be disposed of by said States respectively in such manner as their respective Legislatures may direct: Provided, however, That no portion of said lands shall be sold at less than one dollar and portion of said lands shall be sold at less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, until otherwise authorized by a law of the United Stafes, and the nett proceeds of the sales of said lands shall be faithfully applied to objects of internal improvement, or to purposes of education, or to both, as the Legislatures of the States respectively owning the lands granted may direct: Provided, further, That all roads, railways, bridges, canals, and water-courses which shall be exclusively built, constructed, or improved by the funds arising from the disposition of said lands shall be free for the transportation of the United States mail and munitions of war, and for the passage of their troops, without the payment of any toll whatever.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the agents aforesaid, or any one of them, in selecting lands and making locations for his State, to select and locate any of the alternate sections or any part thereof which may have he alternate sections or any part thereof which may have been or may hereafter be reserved from sale by any act of Conbeen or may hereafter be reserved from sale by any act of Con-gress granting lands in aid of the construction of any railroad or canal whatever: Provided, however, That in locating any such section or part of section, the State for whose benefit it may be selected and located shall be charged with and the quantity of land granted to such State shall be diminished by double the quantity of acres contained in the reserved section or part of section thus selected and located. Nothing in the three last sections contained shall authorize the location of any lands granted by them or either of them, within the limits of lands granted by them or either of them, within the limits of

Mr. WELCH then continued his remarks in support of his amendment; but, before he concluded, the Hou occeded to other business.

the State of California or the Territories of New Mexico, Utah

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS. On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Dans, of Ohio, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill explanatory of the bounty land act of Sep

ember 28, 1850.

Many amendments were offered, and discussed under the five minutes' rule; and the committee, after being in session upwards of two hours without coming to any con-

clusion, rose and reported progress.

During the day the Hon: John F. Darby, of Missouri, who has been confined to his room since the day preced ing the commencement of the present session by a para-lytic stroke,) was brought into the hall seated in a chair, when the Speaker of the House descended from his chair and administered to Mr. D. the oath of office to support the Constitution of the United States. The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1852

IN SENATE.

Among a large number of memorials presented to-day rere the following: By Mr. WALKER: From John H. Sherburne, submitting a plan to save life and property by means of a floating anchorage or breakwater on the lakes. Mr. W. asked that the memorial might be read; which was done. The nemorialist sets forth that six hundred human lives have been sacrificed, and upwards of two millions of property ost on those lakes, which he thinks may hereafter mainly saved, at a cost of less than an eighth of that mount of money. His plan is a floating breakwater or safety anchorage, which can be placed in the harbors of Oswego, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Chicago, and Milwaukee in three months' time. The plan appears to have been recommended by the Mayor of Milwaukee and the United States marshal, or at least a trial of it by Govern-

ment at those harbors.

Mr. W. spoke favorably of the plan; at least so far as the harbor of Milwaukee was concerned, he was de-

cidedly of opinion that it would prove a great preventive of the loss of life and property.

By Mr. HAMLIN: From numerous millers and millowners, remonstrating against the extension of Zebulon Parker's patent for the improvement of water-wheels. Mr. H. said all the millers in his State were more or ess interested in this matter; that a bill had been reported from the Committee on Patents extending this ported from the Committee on Patents extending this patent, when it appeared from these memorials that these water-wheels as now used were known long before letters patent were granted to the Parkers. He would move to take up that bill, in order that it might be committed to the Committee on Patents, together with this memorial;

which was agreed to.

Mr. BRODHEAD said he had presented several memorials of a like nature with that presented by the Senator from Maine, (Mr. Hamlin,) which had been laid on the table in consequence of the bill just taken up and referred by the motion of the Senator from Maine. He was pleased by the motion of the Senator from Maine. He was pleased that such a disposition had been made of it, and he would now move that the memorials presented by him and laid on the table be taken up and referred to the same committee; which was agreed to.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee on Finance, to United States in the city of New York, reported back the ame with sundry amendments. The amendments are to insert the word "branch" be-

In the sixth line, first section, strike out the words "purhasing a site."

In the first section strike out all after the word "States,"

in line thirteen, and insert the following: "To cause a building to be constructed on such satisfactory site as may be given by the city of New York to be used for the said branch mint."

Add to the eleventh section: Add to the eleventh section:

"Provided, however, That this act shall not take effect until
the Legislature of New York shall have passed such a law as may
protect all the property, real and personal, connected with the
mint from all taxation without the consent of the United States.

Nor shall it be in force unless the government of the city of
New York shall tender such a site for the mint as may be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, and make to the
United States a clear title to the same by proper conveyances.

But nothing in this act contained shall be taken as admission
that there exists such a right of taxation without the consent

hat there exists such a right of taxation with

SELECT COMMITTEE ON MEXICAN CLAIMS. Mr. DOWNS said he was not in his seat yesterday when the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations was discharged from the consideration of the memorials relat-ing to the awards made by the Board of Commissioners on the claims of our citizens against Mexico. It had been intimated by the chairman (Mr. Masox) that it was due to the claimants that they should be allowed a select com-mittee, with which view he coincided; the subject was an important one, and he hoped the committee would be granted. He would therefore move that a select com-mittee of five be appointed, with power to send for per-sons and papers, observing at the same time that he did not wish to be appointed, as he was already on two other committees, the duties of which were laborious, and gave him full as much to do as he could well attend to. Another reason was, that much of the documentary evidence would be in the Spanish language, which he did not understand,

appoint the committee, as he was convinced that a more intelligent selection could be made in that way than by balloting, and he moved that the Chair appoint the com-The CHAIR would prefer that the Senate ballot for the

committee. Besides, the rules required that all commit-tees should be appointed by ballot; and, although the rule was sometimes departed from, it required the unanimous onsent of the Senate to do so.

Mr. PRATT would prefer that the rules should be ob-

served; and the further consideration was postponed, with the understanding that it would come up to-morrow,

Mr. HUNTER, in pursuance of notice, asked leave to bring in a bill to modify the several acts regulating the warehousing of imported merchandise, and for other

This bill effects some material changes in the present system. After the present leases have expired the public system of warehousing is to be abandoned, and a private one substituted at the expense and risk of the owner. Foreign merchandise, imported after the passage of the act, can be withdrawn any time within two years after date of importation; it does away with fees to inspectors, and allows a certain processage. allows a certain per centage, &c.

Mr. MANGUM obtained leave to introduce the following

bills, which were severally read a first and second time by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

A bill for the relief of Professor J. P. Espy.

A bill for the relief of Professor James P. Espy, and

LAND TO A STATE. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the lowa land bill, when

granting compensation for the use of his conical y

yesterday.
Mr. UNDERWOOD replied, and Mr. GEYER rejoin when, on motion of Mr. CLARKE, the further considera-tion was postponed, and the Senate proceeded to the con-sideration of Executive business; and, after some time spent therein, the doors were re-opened and the Senate

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House having resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Public Lands, granting to the State of Missouri the right of way and a portion of the public domain to aid in the construction of certain rail roads therein.

Mr. WELCH resumed and concluded the remarks which

he commenced yesterday. He supported the bill before the House, and held that Congress should grant the pub-lic lands, or a portion of them, to aid in the construction of railroads, whenever it could be done without detracting of Fairboads, whenever it could be done without detracting from the value of the public lands; and this was the principle upon which this bill was advocated by its friends. He referred to the advantages which would accrue both to the State of Missouri and the General Government by the construction of the railroads contemplated in the bill, and replied to the remarks of Mr. Raxrouz in reference to the Tayliff as connected with the public band or the second test of the Tayliff as connected with the sphical pades. to the Tariff, as connected with the subject under con

Mr. BENNETT moved to recommit the bill with in-structions to the Committee on Public Lands to report a substitute, which he desired read.

The SPEAKER stated that the motion was not in order,

s there was a motion-pending to commit the bill to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. BENNETT gave notice that, if opportunity offered, not would, at the proper time, submit this motion.

Mr. B. then proceeded to give his views on the bill under consideration. He believed that it was constitutional der consideration. He believed that it was constitutional to make these grants; but desired to know why so large a portion of the public lands had been granted to the Western States? He showed, from a statement which he had received from the Land Office, that over eighty-four millions of acres had been granted to twelve new States and the Territories, while there had been sold one hundred and one millions and some odd acres; so that actually there had been given away within sixteen millions of acres as much been given away within sixteen millions of acres as much as all that had been sold. Thus it would be seen that the Western States, including the Territories, had received at the hands of the Government nearly as many acres as had been sold, and he thought that this fact should be born

The public lands were granted to the Government for the purpose of benefiting all, and the States of New York, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia ceded their lands to the General Government with this understanding. That being the fact, he held that the old States were as much entitled to the public lands as the new States, and therefore it was not acting justly to the old States to grant so large a portion of the public domain to the new States. He was willing to be generous and just to the new States, but at the same time contended that justice should be rendered to the old States. He was then proceeding to refute the argument that the grant of these lands for railroad purposes would enhance the value of the public lands, when the morning hour expired, and— On motion of Mr. DUNHAM, the House proceeded to

The SPEAKER stated the pending question to be on the motion to print the message from the President of the United States, laid before the House on Friday last, communicating a letter of thanks from M. Louis Kossuth to the Government and Congress of the United States, upon which Mr. Evans was entitled to the floor.

Mr. EVANS, however, yielded to-Mr. ANDREWS, who said that about two weeks ago he presented to the House the resolutions of the Legisla ture of the State of Maine, passed on the 17th of January last, relative to Kossuth, and the unwarrantable interference by Russia in behalf of Austria, and he then submittee a few remarks sustaining the principles contained in the

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS. On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the House then went in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. DLDs, of Ohio, in the chair,) and resumed the consideraion of the bill explanatory of the bounty land act e

ptember 28, 1850 Numerous amendments were offered and discussed un der the five minutes' rule, when—
On motion of Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, the Com aittee rose and reported the bill and the ame

hereto to the House The question being on concurring in the amendments eported by the Committee of the Whole—
Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, moved the previous nestion, which was seconded: Ayes 98, noes 28.

Mr. GOODENOW moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, demanded the yeas and mays on this motion; which were ordered.

Mr. CLINGMAN said that, to enable the House to understand the condition of the bill, he would move that the

House adjourn. The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1851.

IN SENATE.

The morning having been consumed in the presentation of petitions and reports from committees.

Mr. BORLAND submitted the following resolution

Mr. BORLAND submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing he instructed to report to the Senate the present state of the public printing, embracing the quantity and quality of the work already done and the prospect of the remainder, as to time, quantity, and quality, and as to the propriety of making any other than the present arrangement for its execution. SELECT COMMITTEE ON MEXICAN CLAIMS!

At one o'clock the Chain called on Senators to prepartheir ballots for the appointment of the select committee on the subject of revising the decisions of the late Board for the settlement of claims of American citizens against

Mr. MILLER rose and addressed the Senate at length Mr. MILLER rose and addressed the Senate at length in favor of Mr. CLARKE's resolutions.

Mr. SEWARD then obtained the floor, and on his motion the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Tuesday week, and made the special order for that day.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after some time spent therein, the doors were re-opened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES The SPEAKER announced, as the first business in or-der, the consideration of the bill explanatory of the bounty land act of September 28, 1850, yesterday reported from the Committee of the Whole with sundry amendments, the question pending being on the motion of the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Goodenow) that the bill be laid on the table.

The bill as thus amended is as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That, from and after the passage of this act, the registers and receivers of the United States land offices shall each be entitled to receive fifty cents for his services in locating each bounty land warrant by him located, to be paid by the person or persons locating the same; but this act shall not be so construed as to allow any register or receiver to receive any greater maximum of salary and fees than by law he is now entitled.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That if any officer or soldier who would, if living, have been entitled to the benefit of the act of Congress passed September 28, 1850, shall have died leaving no widow surviving him, the child or children of such officer or soldier shall be entitled to the benefit of said act; and if there are no children living, then the father and mother of such officer or soldier shall be entitled, or in default of father or mother, the right shall descend to the brothers and sisters of such officer or soldier in as full a manner as though said soldier or officer had himself received the bounty, any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. And be it further enceted. That in the event of the

Sec. 5. And be if further enacted, That in the event of the death of a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, who shall have made application for bounty land under the provisions of said act, during the pendency of such application, any warrant issued in the name of any such deceased applicant, such warrant so issued shall not become void, but shall inure to and for the benefit of those entitled thereto the same as if such officer or soldier had been decease.

thereto, the same as if such officer or soldier had been deceased at the passage of said act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where the

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where the militia or volunteers or State troops of any State or Territory were called into military service, and whose services have been paid by the United States, the officers and soldiers of such militia, volunteers, or troops shall be entitled to all the benefits of the act entitled "An act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved September 28, 1850, and shall receive lands for their services according to the provisions of said act, upon proof of length of service as therein required; and that the last provise of the ninth section of the act of the 11th of February, 1847, be and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall authorize bounty land to those who have heretofore received or become entitled to the same.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That one hundred and sixty acres of land be and the same are hereby granted to every officer and soldier, and whether of regulars, militia, or volunteers, who may have been actually engaged in any action or encounter with the enemy, in any of the wars specified in the act approved September 28, 1859, without regard to his length of service; or in case of the death of any such soldier or officer, the warrant to be issued may be granted to such person or persons as would be entitled under the act of 1850 above mentioned, or any other act, as if this enactment had constituted a part thereof: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to grant more than one hundred and sixty acres of land to any person who may already be entitled to it under the act above mentioned for his services in any one war.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the warrants of one hundred and sixty acres, so as above to be issued, shall be assignable.

hundred and sixty acres, so as above to be issued, shall be assignable.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the act of September 28, 1850, is hereby extended to all naval officers, sailors, flotilla men, and marines serving with land troops in cases where they could not be entitled to prize money.

Sec. S. And be it further enacted, That in computing the term of service of the officers and soldiers of militia, volunteers, and rangers, for the purpose of this act, or of the act of which this act is explanatory, such term shall be computed from the time they were mustered into the service of and paid by the United States to the time they were, discharged therefrom: Provided, That this section shall not extend to the cases provided for in the second section, and in the provisos to the first section of the act of which this act is explanatory.

The question was then stated to be on ordering the bill The question was then stated to be on ordering the

as amended to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved that the bill be laid on the table. Negatived—Yeas 85, nays 89. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read third time: Yeas 96, nays 83; and The question being on the passage of the bill, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1852.

IN SENATE. The CHAIR announced the first business in order to h

the bills on the private calendar.

Mr. GWIN moved to postpone the prior orders for one hour, with a view to allow the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Rhett) to make his explanation; and that mo-

tion having been agreed to—
Mr. RHETT addressed the Senate until three P. M. in relation to some remarks of Mr. Clemens made several weeks since in discussing the compromise resolutions.

Mr. CLEMENS commenced his reply, and after occu-

pying some minutes, gave way for a motion to adjourn and will conclude his remarks to-morrow. And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER announced, as the first business in or der, the consideration of the bill explanatory of the bounty land act of September 28, 1850, the question pending being upon the passage of the bill.

Mr. BOWIE moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until Monday next, with a view of enabling the House to go into Committee of the

the private calendar. After discussion as to whether it was competent for a majority of the House to postpone this bill, it having been made a special order by a two-thirds vote—

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, moved the previous question, which was seconded, and under the operation thereof, the motion of Mr. Bowne was disagreed to by the

following vote: Yeas 77, nays 99. The question then recurred on the passage of the bill Mr. CLINGMAN demanded the yeas and nays; which

were ordered.

Mr. SMART desired to know whether it would be in order to ask for the reading of the bill? He wished the House to understand that the eighth section repealed the

The bill was accordingly read. Mr. FOWLER moved that it be laid on the table; and on this motion demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and being taken resulted as follows:

ordered, and being taken resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aiken, Andrews, John Appleton, William Appleton, Ashe, Averett, Bartlett, Beale, Bowne, Boyd, Briggs, Brooks, Buell, Burrows, Lewis D. Campbell, Cartter, Caskie, Chandler, Chapman, Clark, Conger, Curtis, Daniel, George T. Davis, Dean, Doty, Duncan, Durkee, Eastman, Evans, Fitch, Fowler, Thos. J. D. Fuller, Giddings, Goodenow, Grow, Hall, Harper, Hart, Haws, Hascall, Haven, Hebard, Henn, Hibbard, Horsford, John W. Howe, Hunter, Ingersoll, Ives, Jackson, D. T. Jones, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Geo. G. King, Preston King, Kuhns, McCorkle, McDonald, McQueen, Meade, H. D. Moore, Murray, Newton, Orr, Outlaw, Peasise, Penniman, Perkins, Phelps, Price, Rantoul, Robie, Sackett, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Schoonmaker, Scurry, David L. Seymour, Origen S. Seymour, Skelton, Smart, Smith, Snow, Benj. Stanton, Abraham P. Stevens, Thaddeus Stevens, Stratton, Staart, Sutherland, Benjamin Thompson, Geo. W. Thompson, Thurston, Toombs, Townshend, Walbridge, Wallace, Washburn, Wells, Wildrick—100.

NAYS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Willis Allen, Allison, Babcock, Thomas H. Bayly, Barrere, Bell, Bennett, Bissell, Bowie, Breckenridge, Brenton, A. G. Brown, Busby, Edward C. Cabell, Joseph Cable, Caldwell, Thompson Campbell, Chastain, Churchwell, Cleveland, Clingman, Cobb, Cottman, John G. Davis, Disney, Dockery, Dunham, Edgerton, Edmundson, Ewing, Ficklin, Florence, H. M. Fuller, Gamble, Gaylord, Gentry, Gilmore, Gorman, Grey, Hamilton, Hendricks, Houston, T. Y. How, iz, Adrawy Johnson, James Johnson, John John, T. Y. How, iz, Adrawy Johnson, Johnson, John Spanner, Santhan, Almans, Johnson, John John, T. Y. How, iz, Adrawy Johnson, Johnson, John John-

Ewing, Ficklin, Florence, H. M. Fuller, Gamble, Gaylord, Gentry, Gilmore, Gorman, Grey, Hamilton, Hendricks, Houston, T. Y. How, jr., Andrew Johnson, James Johnson, John Johnson, Kurtz, Landry, Lockhart, Mace, H. Marshall, Mason, McLanahan, McMullen, McNier, Melony, John Moore, Morrison, Murphy, Nabers, Olds, Andrew Parker, Samuel W. Parker, Polk, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Savage, Stanly, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Martin, Strother, Taylor, Walsh, Ward, Watkins, Welch, Addison White, Alexander White, Williams, Yates—84.

So the bill was laid on the table. Mr. FOWLER moved to reconsider the vote just taken,

and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the ta-ble; which latter motion was agreed to. CONVENTION WITH BRAZIL.

Mexico—
When the following Senators were declared duly elected: Messrs. Soule, Brodhead, Bayard, and Clark.
Mr. GWIN moved to reconsider the vote on the adverse report made by the Committee of Claims in the case of H. P. Dassy; which was agreed to.
His object was that it might go on the calendar, and when it came up that he would take an opportunity to explain and vindicate the justness of the claim.

NON-INTERVENTION.
Mr. CLARKE moved to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution affirming the doctrine of non-intervention.

CONVENTION WITH BRAZIL.

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, remarked that there was a joint resolution upon the Speaker's table which it was indispensable should be passed immediately, and if the show that it was one to which there could be no possible objection. He referred to the Senate joint resolution extending the time of the commission under the Convention with Brazil, which, if passed at all, should be passed immediately, and if the show that it was one to which there could be no possible objection. He referred to the Senate joint resolution extending the time of the commission under the Convention with Brazil the period for adjudicating American claims would expire this week; but, in consequence of the difficulty which attended the collecting of testimony over the wide-extended territory of Brazil.

of testimony over the wide-extended territory of Brazil, some of the claimants had not been able to perfect their testimony. The whole fund had not been distributed, but the commissioner's salary but the commissioner's salary was provided for four months longer than the period at which he would termi months longer than the period at which he would term-nate his duties. The President had recommended, and the Commissioner himself had said, that it was but just that the period for the termination of the adjudication of cases under the convention should be extended four months, and this was all that was asked in the bill. There was money provided by Brazil, and the only question was, whether more time should be given for the in vestigation of the claims. If not, the American claim ants would be the losers, while Brazil would be the

gainer. There being no objection— The joint resolution was read twice.

Mr. FLORENCE inquired of the gentleman from Virginia how many persons had filed applications for relief;
were there not thirteen?

Mr. BAYLY replied that he believed there were about

Mr. FLORENCE desired to know if there was not that

many more?

Mr. BAYLY replied that there were but a few more; the precise number he did not know.

Mr. TOOMBS said that he had been informed that the

laimants were very anxious for this extension.

Mr. FLORENCE said that he was entirely satisfied, and

had only made his inquiries for information.

The reading of the resolution being called for, it was

The reading of the resolution being called for, it was read, as follows:

Resolved, &c. That the act entitled "An act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and the Emperor of Brazil of the 27th day of January, in the year 1849," approved March 20, 1850, shall be and the same is hereby continued in force for the period of four months from and after the 1st day of March, in the year 1852.

The resolution was then read the third time and passed. PRIVATE BILLS.

The House then proceeded to consider the bills reported from the Committee of the Whole on Friday last, when—
In accordance with the recommendation of the committee, the bill for the relief of Richard Chaney and others was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims; and the bill for the relief of James McCormick, assignee of Releast A Parker, was recommitted to the Committee. of Robert A. Parker, was recommitted to the Com

on Naval Affairs.

The following bills were then severally read the third

time and passed:
A bill for the relief of Cornelius Hughes, of Tennessee
A bill for the relief of Francis Tribou.
A bill for the relief of James Wright, jr.

A bill for the relief of John Kerbaugh.

A bill for the relief of Ichabod Weymouth.

A bill for the relief of John McIntosh. A bill for the relief of Charles S. Matthews, Charles

Yood, and James Hall.

BILLS INTRODUCED. Mr. CHURCHWELL, by unanimous consent, in pursu ance of previous notice, introduced a bill granting public lands to the several States of the Union, for the purpose of establishing a permanent and efficient system of common schools; which was read twice.

Mr. CHURCHWELL moved that it be referred to the

Mr. CHURCHWELL moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. COBB moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. GENTRY hoped the gentleman from Alabama would withdraw his motion. The bill introduced by his colleague related to the public domain, and to all the States of the Union, and it seemed to him that it should be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. COBB was of the opinion that the bill should be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, which al-

ready had similar subjects before it.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. COBB moved to reconsider this vote; which motion

was entered on the journal. Mr. CHANDLER, by unanimous consent, in pursuance of previous notice, introduced a bill granting public lands to the State of Pennsylvania, to aid in the construction of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, in Pennsylvania; which

Mr. GAYLORD moved that the bill be laid on the table which motion was disagreed to.

And the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

On motion of Mr. BOWIE, the House then went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. CHAYDLER, of Pennsylvania, in the chair,) and proceeded to consider the bills on the private calendar.

This being what is termed "objection day," all bills to which objection was made were laid over, to be considered when the private calendar shall be again taken up; while those to which there was no objection were reported to the

House, with the recommendation that they pass.

The following bills, to which there was no objection, were thus laid aside, to be reported to the House:

A bill to authorize the issuing of a register to the brightness.

A bill for the relief of Wm. S. Payne.

A bill to authorize the issuing of a register to the ship

Senate bill for the relief of Rufus Dwinel. A bill for the relief of Andrew Smith.

The following bills were objected to:
The bill for the relief of the legal representatives of General James C. Watson, late of the State of Georgia, was objected to by Mr. Sackett.

was objected to by Mr. Sackett.

The bill for the relief of Osborn Cross, of the United States army, was objected to by Mr. Mace.

Senate bill granting relief to John McGaw, of New York, was objected to by Mr. Mansmall, of Kentucky.

The bill for the relief of the Monroe Railroad Company and their securities was objected to by Mr. Sackett.

The bill for the relief of the heirs of Lieut. Bartlett

Hinds was objected to by Mr. Averett.

There being evidently no quorum—

The committee rose and reported its action to The question being on the engrossment of the bills re-ported from the Committee of the Whole, with the recom-mendation that they pass— On motion, it was ordered that when the House adjourn

to-day, it adjourn to meet on Monday next. Mr. KING, of New York, asked the un Mr. KING, of New York, asked the unanimous consent of the House to offer a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the House what inquiries and report have heretofore been officially made upon the propriety of establishing some safe deposite for the preservation of the gunpowder of the United States; and whether such a deposite for that purpose is required for the public service.

Objection was made.

And then the House adjourned.

And then the House adjourned.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

Messrs. Epirons: The interest manifested in the late beautiful exhibitions of the Aurora Borealis may render an account of its causes acceptable to some of your A vast number of theories and hypotheses on the sub-

ject have engaged the attention and ingenuity of philosophers. Among other things they have ascribed its appearances to particles thrown off from the sun's atmosphere; to broken up comets; to reflections of the sun upon the polar ices; and to electricity in sacuo; while in an earlier age the auroral flashes awakened superstitious terrors, being deemed supernatural agents-ominous of war, pestilence, famine, and precursors of the day of judgment.

The revelations of science have brushed away those de usions, and late experiments and discoveries show that it is an atmospherical phenomenon; that all the elements necessary to account for it exist in the air, and are regulated and governed by atmospherical laws as truly as the rainbow or the hues which adoru the evening sky. The basis or substrate of the aurora is unmistakeably

light, thin, transparent vapor, approaching the condition of the cloud called by meteorologists cirrus; and each stratum peculiarly susceptible of magnetic influences. Mr. FARRADAY, in his recent explanation of the power

and force of electro-magnetism, states that " the magnetic force invests the earth from pole to pole, rising in one hemisphere and passing over the equatorial region into the other hemisphere, thus completing its circuit of power." These "lines of magnetic force" rise at greater angles in the high than in the equatorial latitudes. In the higher latitudes they encounter and act upon and irradiate the vaporous media which form the bases of the aurora; while the corruscations, the fantastic motions, the sunny hues, the almost heat-lightning glances, and the prismatic colors, are due to the electro-magnetic light reflected on the watery part of the vapor, and the chemical agitations and combinations of the elements in the mysterious me-

It appears from the foregoing data that the Aurora Bo ealis consists of a translucent humid vapor, analogous to and not higher than the clouds; inflated, condensed, spread abroad, and otherwise modified by gases and chemical affinities, and illuminated by a meteorological process evolving electro-magnetic light.

EARTHQUAKE.—The papers of Cecil and Harford counties (Md.) speak of a shock resembling that of an earthquake, which was felt in different sections of those counties on Monday of last week. The Havre de Grace Madisonian says that the shock or jarring was felt for twelve miles around that vicinity. The general opinion was that an explosion of a powder-mill on the Brandywine had occurred, but this not being the case, the conclusion was general that it was an earthquake.

We learn from the Arkansas papers that the citizens of Jacksonport, in that State, were "favored" with an earthquake on the 23d ultimo. No harm done. An earthquake was felt at Greenville (S. C.) on the same day.

One of the most pleasing features of the celebration of Washington's Birthday in New York was the presence and participation in the ceremonies of an old revolutionary soldier 101 years old, named Henry Gibson.

GREAT HUNT.—A party of eight Georgians, hunting Florida, lately bagged in slx days 48 deer, 57 turkeys, alligators, (one 18 feet 4 inches long,) 1 panther, and

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

.The American mail steamer Atlantic arrived at New York yesterday with Liverpool dates to the 11th instant. She had a very boisterous passage. Subjoined is a Telegraphic report of her intelligence:

ENGLAND. Lord John Russell has introduced his Parliamentary Reform Bill into the House of Commons. The leading features are as follows: A reduction of the county and borough franchise; in Ireland, the county representation is unaltered, but that of the boroughs reduced; the estab lishment of a new class of voters, consisting of those who pay 40s. of the direct taxes; the abelishment of the oath of supremacy as repugnant to Roman Catholics and Dis-senters, and the substitution of a form of oath for Jews and others, which is but a simple oath of allegiance to the Throne. Lord John's speech was followed by an animated debate. The omission of the vote by ballot in the bill was complained of by Messrs. Humz, Berkeley, and other members.

Leave was granted to Mr. Shannon to bring in a bill o establish a tenant-right in Ireland.

The expulsion of certain missionaries of the Free Church of Scotland by the Austrian consul at Trieste was referred to, and the inquiry made whether steps had been taken to procure satisfaction for this gross violation of international law. Lord John Russell said he was unprepared to answer.

FRANCE.

The news from France presents no new feature. The Government had put forth a most indiscreet and intemperate article in La Patrie, telling the electors they must return Bonapartists to the Assembly, or the elections will

be void. The Legitimists will not come forward.

Madame PAULINE TOLAND, a disciple of M. Pierre Leroux, and sixty journeymen printers, had been arrested. SPAIN.

Full details of the attempt to murder the Queen have been received. As her Majesty was leaving church, bearing the Royal infant in her arms, a Jesuit priest named Merino, while kneeling, pretended to offer a petition, and immediately struck at the Queen with a poignard, which he drew from under his cloak. The weapon penetrated the folds of her dress, but was diverted from its course by striking the whalebone of her stays, and inflicted only a slight wound below the last rib. The second blow slightly wounded her arm. The assassin was instantly secured, and proved to be a villain of the deepest dye, having been by turns soldier, traitor, and priest. Her Majesty is fast recovering. The villain was executed at Madrid on the 7th.

AUSTRIA. The Vienna Lloyds states that M. PETROCKE, reported be an agent of M. Kossuth and Mazzini, was executed on the 5th, by order of an Austrian court-martial, on the charge of attempting to seduce Hungarian regiments from their allegiance. A man named GESLER was executed with him, on a charge of conspiracy to produce a revo

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople state that the excellent and enlightened Minister Reschid Pacha had fallen a victim to the intrigues of his enemies. The Cabinet had resigned, and the Sultan had appointed Rasaf Pacha Grand Vizier. LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

In ordinary and common qualities of cotton a reduction of td. per lb. had taken place since the sailing of the Cambria. Flour was very dull and hardly found buyers. In some cases a reduction of 3d. a 6d. per bbl. had been submitted to. Indian corn was unsaleable at 6d. per quarter decline. Wheat dull at 1d. decline per 70 lbs.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. By an arrival at Boston Cape of Good Hope dates to December 31st have been received. The English troops had made no progress against the Kaffirs, who were acting with increased audacity. The whole country was flooded by the heavy rains, which had destroyed much property. Rumors of treaties of peace were current, but the cole nists protest against such a step until the Kaffirs have

been humbled. The expedition sent into the interior of Southern Africa reports the discovery of large rivers, fertile valleys, and powerful tribes of blacks.

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON. The Michigan farmers complain greatly at the high rates of labor at present, occasioned by the rush of young men to California. Jackson county has lost or will lose five hundred in this way, and should this state of things prove to be general, and continue, farmers will be driven from raising wheat, to sheep and cattle, or some branch

of agriculture which they can conduct within themselves. From Indiana also a large emigration is now taking lace for California and Oregon. This is stimulated, no doubt, by Gov. Lane's circulars in regard to the latter country, and by other influential individuals, formerly of Indiana, who have been successful in their new homes. A colony for Oregon, chiefly members of the Presbyterian Church, is forming in Jefferson county. A Baptist colony, for the same place, is organizing at and near Indianapolis, and will start in a few weeks for Oregon, with their clergyman; and two or three other colonies are organizing in different parts of the State also for Oregon. It is estimated that upwards of two hundred young men will leave for California within a few weeks from Dearborn county alone. The emigrants are chiefly farmers and mechanics,

of excellent habits, and mostly unmarried. THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH IN MEXICO.-A party of THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH IN MEXICO.—A party of Americans have put up a line of magnetic telegraph from the city of Mexico to Napolucan, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, or half way down to Vera Cruz, to which it is to be extended in less than three months time. The line already up is doing a very fair business, the receipts averaging thirty-five dollars per day, and the expenses about fifteen dollars. These receipts will be largely increased when the line is finished to Vera Cruz. Another line is in increased when the line is finished to Vera Cruz. Another line is in contemplation from the city of Mexico to other line is in contemplation from the city of Mexico to Acapulco, on the Pacific, three hundred miles further, which will connect the Atlantic and Pacific. This will be a highly important connexion, considering our California possessions on the Pacific.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.—There was some sense in the remark of a Scotchman who, in reading the saying of Solomon, "Snow is beautiful in its season," exclaimed: "Aye, nae doubt it was beautiful to thee, sitting with the vines and lasses o' Jerusalem aside you; but had ye been a puir stane mason ye wad hae said nae sich a thing."

To CLEAR A WELL OF FOUL AIR .- Put a quart or two of unslacked lime into a bucket, and before lowering it into the well, pour a sufficient quantity of water on the fine to slack it; then let it down to the water but not so as to go into it. In a few minutes the well will be cleared of foul air, the slaking lime either taking up the noxious air or forcing it out of the well.—Landon Ruilder.

HEAVY VERDICT .- In the Common Pleas Court, as Northampton, (Mass.) in the case of Shaw vs. the town of Palmer, the jury on Monday brought in a verdict against the town, assessing the damages at \$3,000 and costs. The suit was for the recovery of damages for injuries sustained in consequence of a defect in the highway.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 27 .- Messrs. Euos Ormsby and Silas W. Bumpas, two carpenters, residing at Charlestown, were this morning run over and killed, whilst walking on the track of the Boston and Maine railroad bridge across the Mystic river. " Trial of the Rev. Mr. Prescott

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 27.—The ecclesiastical court engaged in the trial of the Rev. Mr. Prescott for heresy has declared the charges not sustained, except his claim to the right to pronounce absolution to persons coming to him. The court pronounced this not heretical, but irregular, and sentenced him to be suspended until he signs a certificate disclaiming such right. Mr. Prescott denies the right of the court to require such certificate. Execution at New York.

New York, Frequency 27.—Governor Hunt has refused to further respite Otto Grunzig. His execution took place to-day. He protested his innocence of the crime.

Mr. Snow has been admitted to a sent in the House of Delegates by one majority. New York Markets.

New York, Ferruary 27.—Cotton is firm, but quiet. Sales of 1,100 bbls. flour at \$4 81 a \$4 94 for State, and \$4 87 a \$5 12 for Indiana. Yellow corn 65 a 66. Pork \$14 12 for prime, and \$15 50 a \$15 75 for mess. Prime mess beef at \$15 50.